ON THE LOOK OUT.

Guarding the President From Cranks and Other Unwelcome Visitors.

THE WHITE HOUSE WATCH DOGS.

Night.

DANGERS ON THE OUTSIDE.



HE WHITE HOUSE has never been more carefully guarded than it is today Tramps are swarm ing into Washington from all parts of the United States, and a report was received here the other day that 1,500 were on their way from the south to the capital. The President's mail includes all sorts of

cranky letters, and the financial distress which prevails over the United States has developed a discontented army, many of the soldiers of which think that President Cleveland can redress their grievances. The air seems to breed cranks and the demon of destruction is abroad in the land. A week or so ago Washington's "Jack the Ripper" got into the White House and mused himself by carving up the furniture. He cut the curtains in the green room and an his knife through the elegant coverings of the sofas and chairs. Since then the the guards has been increased. The Hawaiian matter, with the severe editorial the eyes of the cranks, and the possibility of a Guiteau or a Prendergast hangs like a shadow over the Executive Mansion.

The White House Defenses. I have devoted some time this week to anding out just what safeguards are placed around the President. He is almost as well watched as any monarch of Europe. Poicemen are stationed about the White House grounds and the White House itself as it is now arranged is almost crank proof. An iron fence about five feet high runs around the grounds. This fence s set firmly in a sandstone basement and the bars which compose it are tipped with harp points, so that it would be impossihe to climb over them without injury, and such bar is about an inch in diameter. there are eight gates to the park of the Executive Mansion, two on the side next the treasury and two facing the State Decartment. There are also four gates at the ront facing Pennsylvania avenue. The rates at the sides are for foot passengers nly, and they are locked every evening with great fron chains and padlocks. The tront gates are larger. Two of them are for carriages and two for foot passengers. They are of the strongest of wrought fron and they are locked every night in the same way as the gates at the side. The Police on Guard.

The police of the city are constantly on ruard on the streets outside of the grounds. They patrol Pennsylvania avenue in front of the White House, and they move up and down between it and the Treasury and the State Department. They also keep their



oper, and it will surprise some to know hat it requires the services of thirteen olicemen to guard the grounds and the essengers and servants of the Executive dansion, and these policemen have their egular watches and are on guard night and day. During the day the gates are spen and certain parts of the grounds are ractically free to visitors, but no one can love through them and be for a moment ut of the sight of one of these policemen, and this corps of police, though it comes rom the city, is under the charge of rivate Secretary Thurber, or more immelately of Capt. Decker, who may be called he chief watch dog of President Cleveland.

The Rear Guard.

A policeman stands at the back steps tight and day, and the basement and the rst floor entrances are guarded by him. His position gives him a view of the rounds in rear of the mansion, and he is ne of the most important guards of the orce. Should he go to sleep or be removed ne of the main entrances to the White House, supposing the crank could pass the tuards on the outside, would be by the ack steps and the blue room, which are even in this case, however, the burglar rould have to pick the locks of the doors eading into the blue room, and he would ben have to pass through a number of ther doors before he could get at the Present's valuables or his person. It was in this way that a well known

oung man broke into the White House out long ago. He got in through the wine was drunk rather than crazy, and the tatter was hushed up. A red-headed crank om Idaho haunted the grounds back of e White House for some days about the me of the close of the last session of Con-ress. He was crazy on the subject of the liver bill, and probably meditated some fury to the President. His case was inestigated by the police, and it was found hat he had written threatening letters to he President. He escaped, however, bebre his true character was known.

Inside the White House.

The police inside the White House are the tost important of the President's watch ogs. Supposing the crank to have passed he policeman on the grounds, he enters the White House by the front door. This has massive lock, and it is never left standing en. It admits you to the great vestibule the Executive Mansion. This vestiule always contains from three to five uards. Some of them are the messengers the White House and others are policeen in uniform. It is only within the last w months that police uniforms have been bed in the White House. These policemen re heavy-set fellows. They are the pick of

a pair of scissors and snipped a piece out of the lace curtain. She was caught in the act and was taken up to President Lincoln. He gave her a good sermon, but let her go. The man who cut the green room furniture seems to have been actuated by the desire to destroy rather than to have heen a relic hunter.

TO SELL ITS BOOKS.

Where the President Works.

been a relic hunter.

Grover Cleveland does all of his work above stairs. It is on the second floor of the Executive Mansion that the President and his family live, and this is the part of the White House which is most carefully watched. The living rooms of the family are at the west end of this floor! The end Officers on Guard Both Day and nearest the treasury is devoted to offices, and it is always filled with clerks and messengers. This is the only part that is accessible to people who have public business. These men after they have passed the guards down stairs are allowed to go up the stair case between the east room and the vestibule. At the top of this there is a guard in citizens' clothes, and passing across a hall you come into another corri-dor, in the rooms of which at the back are the offices of the President and Mr. The



ridor you see seated at a desk one of the most trusted servants and best watchmen any ruler has ever known. This is Sergt. Loeffler, the special messenger of the President. He is a wiry, sharp-eyed man, with been shown to visitors, and the vigilance of the guards has been increased. The Ha many sources, has not helped his position in the cards that reach the President. He knows all the prominent men of the country and he sometimes detects bad charactry and he sometimes detects bad characters who have passed the men below. Private Secretary Thurber has naturally a great reverence for the President. He appreciates the dangers which surround him and one must have indeed good credentials and an honest face to be admitted by him into President Cleveland's office. Just across the half are the officered. Just across the hall are the offices of arother corps of clerks, including Col. Wm. another corps of clerks, including Col. Wm. H. Crook, who has been twenty-eight years connected with the Executive Mansion and who was one of President Lincoln's special body guards when he made his trip to Richmon!. All of the employes of the White House are connected with the President and the private secretary by electric bells.

> button. Night in the White House.

I have shown that it would be almost impossible for any one to break into the White House at night. I want to tell now how easily the man would be caught if he got in. He would, in the first place, have to pass the men on the city police force, climb over the fence, and get to the White House itself. He would have to do this under a blaze of lights, for electricity and gas unite to turn night into day, and the lamps his constituents, though he may do what in front of the mansion always burn. Suppose he got to the front door and picked the lock, he would find himself, on entering the vestibule, in the hands of the three ing the vestibule, in the hands of the three policemen who are always on guard there tor about 3,500. It has been decided that after dark. He could in no way break into the front of the mansion except through this door or the windows at its sides. If he attempted to enter the basement door tors for the nation sell them is beyond State Department. They also keep their customers the front of the mansion except through the form to fix the part of the Congressman. That many legislators for the nation sell them is beyond doubt, but it cannot be forbidden. A well-known member the other day said to the writer: "I sell all my documents." In the shop of one second-hand dealer in Washing-ton on a recent occasion were seen 30,000 ton occasion were seen 30,000 to by the policeman stationed he eluded him, upon getting into the basement, he would find himself in a wide hall lighted by electricity and patrolled by a stalwart officer armed to the teeth. If he stalwart officer armed to the might get to of them in bags, which had never been of them in bags, which had never been are really stealing these bottles from the brewers. These women are quite liable any day to be thrown into fidgets by a big, red-faced, husky special officer, loaded with a more ridor of the mansion. It is and thence he could slip up the private and thence he could slip up the private at the second floor and be in the living rooms and sleeping rooms of the President. To do this, however, he would have to break locks, and the slightest noise would be heard by the officers in the vestivation of the superintendent of documents in the publications now issued by the government would be sufficient for all purposes; the other half does nobody any good. At one time and another hundreds of thousands for volumes have been sent to the junk shops of volumes have been sent to the junk shops bule, so that you see he would have an almost impossible task. In case he got to the President's bed room, a touch of the button by Mr. Cleveland would set the paper, because there was no room availelectric bell on the lower floor to ringing, and the policemen and the servants would

A ring at the telephone of the office near by would call the whole police force of the city to the White House in a few minutes, and a connection could be made with force of soldiers would surround the mansion and prevent any possible escape.

Dangers Outside the White House. The chief danger lies outside of the White House. So far no attempt has ever been made to attack a President in the Executive Mansion. The risks are too great. The attacks upon Lincoln, Jackson and Garfield were all made when they were away from the house, and the scheme to abduct Lincoln included the capturing him while he was on his way to the Soldiers' Home. The guards are now placed about a President when he is away from office are better than they have ever been before, and the safety of the President is carefully watched when he is at his country home. Eight mounted policemen patrol the roads of this part of the Washington suburbs, and you can hard ly go into the country now about here without meeting a policeman on horseback The police service of the capital has, in fact, never been so efficient as it is today, and the President is seldom away from the eyes of When he goes to church there is an officer on the street outside, and his afternoon rides seldom go outside the range of the mounted police.

The President a Brave Man.

I am told that the President objects to the close watch which is kept upon him. He is a brave man, and he does not like it. He was once attacked by a crank when he was governor of New York, just before he was elected President. He was ss carefully guarded than the basement, on his way to the capitol in Albany, when a man sprang out from the corner of the street and tried to strike him in the face. President Cleveland at first acted merely on the defensive, but toward the last of the



Cleveland Assaulted in Buffalo.

pounding. While he was making the assault a friend of Mr. Cleveland's came up and seized the man, and Mr. Cleveland tective faculties, as well as strong mus-es and courageous hearts. They can of Cleveland in regard to of Cleveland in regard to a pardon, and the sually detect a crank at a glance, and trial which ensued showed that he was very visitor who comes into the White crazy. There was a story that President couse has to pass under their eyes. One Cleveland was attacked during the camthem usually sits or stands at the right the door as you come in, and if you pass three weeks before the election a man callhe doorkeeper you are motioned to the fit. Going across the vestibule, you find street in New York and asked to see him. He was shown into the parlor, and a mothe east room. Here there is another ment later Mr. Cleveland entered. As he liceman on guard, and if you have no did so the man raised a revolver and snapot permit you to mount the stairs. You Mr. Cleveland, throwing his arms around the man, pressed him against the wall and the man, pressed him against the wall and ok about, but no further. The action of called for help. A few minutes later he was

ernment Documents.

IT WILL WORK A GREAT REFORM.

A Complete Index of Publications to Be Made.

Written for The Evening Star.



HE BILL FOR REcontrol over the

intended to be given away. When a new government printing office is built the bureau will doubtless occupy a part of it, with a branch post office of its own, from which all mail matter can be shipped direct. One million volumes of gratuitous literature are published annually by Uncie Sam, at an expense of over \$1,000,000. Having paid this enormous sum for them, he has hitherto left them to be distributed in a manner utterly regardless of economy or use-

This is one reason why nearly 1,000,000 began, and for the past twenty years he began one of the confidential employes in the basement of the Capitol. Many of them are very valuable, being worth from \$10 to \$25 apiece, because they are scarce and would serve to fill out defective sets. For example, if a series of reports in a big public library lacked one book, that institution would gladly pay \$10 or \$20 for it. The publications composing this enormous collection run back for fifty years. They are literally rotting away. Masses of them have been attacked by a sort of dry rot, while moisture has got at some of them, causing the development of a curious fungus disease to which books appear to be subject. Rats have gnawed many of them, while book-worms have bred among them and the private secretary by electric bells, and the whole army could be called into the President's room by the pressure of a to an extraordinary extent, riddling them with holes. These small white larvae, less than half-an-inch long, are the most persistent foes of literature. It is surmised that they ate the papyrus rolls of ancient Egypt, but they could hardly have tackled with success the burnt-clay volumes of the libraries of Babylon and Nineveh.

Personal Property of Congressmen. The bill referred to directs that these 1,000,000 volumes shall be divided equally among all the present members of Congress. Each one will thus receive more than 2,000

paper, because there was no room available for storing them. Worst of all has been the system of gratuitous distribution. According to the method hitherto adopted copies of a book would be distributed separately from four sources-by the Senate, by the House, by the department of which it was a report and by the bureau from which it originally emanated. As was like-ly, it would appear in four distinct editions. no two cases would the title be the same, and thus it sometimes happened that sixteen copies of the same work would actually be sent to a single individual. libraries in various parts of the country have returned to the superintendent of pub-

documents 100,000 such duplicates. During the last Congress a man wrote to 100 Senators and Representatives, asking for a costly work on "Diseases of the Horse," which had been newly issued which had been newly by the Department of Agriculture. In this way he secured at least forty copies of the book. Doubtless the same thing has often been done. It is largely because the publications of the government have been given away in such a reckless manner that they mere fact that a volume is a public docu-rent seems to carry with it a conclusion that it is of no practical worth. Yet it is not too much to say that no series of works of such high intrinsic value issue from any other publishing house in the world as are put forth from the government printing office. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent every year and hundreds of scientific men are constantly engaged in produc-ing these volumes, which relate to researches and explorations in every field of

A New System is Needed.

A check is needed on the business of beggars, and those who have any real use for the government's publications are, as a rule, willing enough to pay for them. Taking this view of the matter, the new bill provides for the sale of all public documents at the mere cost of printing them from stereotype plates. By this means Uncle Sam will encourage the buying of his books. The same plan is followed by the British government. For the sake of example, take the work on the "Growth of Industrial Art," of which an edition limited to 10,000 copies was ordered by the last Congress. It is a superb book, most richly illustrated. At any book-seller's shop such a volume would cost \$10. When the new bill has become law the work can be purchased for \$2. It would be safe to say that 100,000 families would be glad to buy

it for display in their homes.

Hitherto the government printing office has been permitted, by law to furnish any private citizen any number of copies of any publication going through its presses for 10 per cent above actual cost. But it was required that the order should be handed in before the edition for Uncle Sam was completed. This restriction will no longer govpieted. This restriction will no longer govern, and information will be given to the public from month to month of the latest documents published. Lists of them will be sent to all public libraries, and will be printed in the Congressional Record during sessions. A complete index of all volumes to the congressions of the congressions of the congressions of the congressions. ing sessions. A complete index of all vol-umes produced by the government will be

prepared, thus providing a clue to the many valuable works now buried in a literary labyrinth of clumsy reports.

Incidentially, it has been suggested that more attractive bindings would help to increase the poularity of public decuments. crease the poularity of public documents. This could be done with yery small extra expense. Whereas private publishers vie with each other in their endeavors to make their publications pleasing to the eye, those of the government are rendered as ugly and forbidding as possible. Very likely, the reports of the several departments will be bound in different colors, so that they may be more readily distinguished on the library shelves. The new bill will reduce the cost of printing, binding and distributing such decuments by at least \$300,000 per annum. When a single bureau does all the dis-tributing, there will be no more waste in the matter of duplicates, every volume sent out being duly registered with the name of the addressees. At the same time, the privileges of Congressmen will not be re-

the Capitol will be provided, so that orders can reach the bureau quickly and be promptly executed.

MAGAZINE PICTURES. How They Accumulate.

The great accumulation of documents in the basement of the Capitol has come largely from the overflow of the Library of Illustrations Do Not Always Make Congress, and from publications dispensed with and thrown out from the committee rooms. Of each volume issued the House of Representatives receives a certain number, which are divided up among the members. After each one has received his share there is, necessarily, a fraction left over-some times 200 or 300 books-which remain fr the folding room. During a single year these fractions have amounted to as many as 48,000 volumes, which go to swell the useless stock on hand. One great source of waste in the public printing has always been the reckless method of scattering doc uments broadcast where they were wanted, so that thousands on thousands of them annually have been sold to dealers OUT OF JOINT WITH THE TIMES in waste paper all over the country without having been taken from their wrappers. They have even been used in barber shops for shaving respectively.

for shaving paper.

The illustrations for government publiforming the system of distributing government publications, already approved by the House, will be one of the first measures passed by the Senate at this session. It transfers to the bureau of documents in the Interior cations cost from \$100,000 to \$300,000 a year. The most costly pictures are for the reports of the Department of Agriculture and bureau of ethnology, many of them being in colors. Each bureau draws its own pictures, but the government printing office has them reproduced by firms in Boston, New York and elsewhere. The printing which take the contracts print the films tracions and return them to Washington, ready to be bound with the text.

In the days of the Continental Congress the public printing was all done by pubcations cost from \$100,000 to \$300,000 a year. ments in the Interior the public printing was all done by publishers of newspapers, under direction of

the secretary of that body. In 1819 it was whole business of should be chosen by ballot of the two ending out such public documents as are Houses. From that time up to 1867 all sorts determined that the congressional printer of abuses prevailed. The office became political prize, and the holder received it with the understanding that he should devote specified sums out of his gains to partisan purposes. In some cases six times a fair rate was read both the state of the sta fair rate was paid by the government for work done. The extent to which such frauds were carried is illustrated by the fact that in 1852 a master printer contracted to do all the printing for the Post Office Department for 7 per cent of the price that had been previously allowed. price that had been previous RENE BACHE.

> A BEER-BOTTLE CLEARING HOUSE. Chicago Institution That is Making

Trouble for Many a Housewife. From the Chicago Mail. There's a clearing house over at the cor-

ner of Market and Michigan streets concerning which the public knows practically nothing, yet it is to the interest of many a householder to be informed of this place, as he or she will be over ears in hot water one of these days.

And it's all about old cast-off bottles-beer bettles-greasy, full of dead flies and spiders, and nasty, crawling insects. Everybody having empty beer bottles in their cellars or pantries should be interested to animate or inanimate, which may appeal to the extent of knowing that they are now, or shortly will be, under the eye of the paid detectives of an association which was formed expressly for the purpose of bringing these bottles to the surface and restoring them to their respective owners-the brewers who originally bought and paid for

Recently the bottlers and manufacturers of malted liquors conceived the plan of organizing an association for the purposes of mutual protection and for the better enforcement of the trade mark law of the state. As a result, the Beer Bottlers' Prostate. As a result, the Beer Bottlers Protective Association of Cook county came into existence. In plain naked language, the brewers were dropping large rolls of money in being compelled to be everlastingly forwarding checks to glass factories for new supplies of bottles, and they became heartily sick watching profits slipping away from them because their custome

search warrant, and a breath with more than a slight suspicion of age and strength, who waltzes into the celiar or climbs up among her pantry shelves and dumps all her beer bottles out upon the floor. A refusal on her part to permit him to remove them would result disastrously to her, be-cause beer bottles, especially those of the patent stopper variety, with the brewing concern's name blown upon them are never sold and are liable to seizure at any time. A threat to carry the frugal wife to the orrid police court has more than once been the cause of the instant surrender of bot-

It is said that the association has thus far recovered over 100,000 bottles for its members, and that the good work is constantly improving. Brewers say that new bottles are cheap now, and that the average cost is about \$4 a gross. The rubber buttons with the litle wire eyes, which are called "patent stoppers" by the trade, are also sold at a low figure now, and may be had from the manufacturer at \$1.50 a gross. Yet, with bottles and stoppers selling cheaply, it pays the brewers and big bottlers to intain the association for the recovery of their vagrant property.

Every day one may see the wagons of various breweries and bottling houses pullvarious breweries and bottling houses pull-ing up in front of the clearing house at Market and Michigan streets. Men are em-ployed there whose business it is to separ-ate all bottles recovered and pack them in the bins of the respective breweries to which they belong. When an association detective locates a quantity of bottles in the the shady dealing second-hand man, he summons a wagon from the clearing house and pretty soon there is another load to be assorted out and distributed. Bottles find-ing their way into the possession of brewers which they do not belong are returned by them to the clearing house. The good work keeps up in that fashion from da day, and the only people who find fault with the plan are the glass factory folks, small bottiers in the association, the scheming junk men and the women who make it duty to snatch up every beer bottle A check is needed on the business of sight. It is true that they order a case or gratuitous distribution. The people are not two of beer for no other purpose than to scheme for possession of the bottles. the beer man calls for the empties they hide until he goes away. They regard the man pretty much as they collector, and who has not locked the door and crawled into the pantry or the closet to escape the latter fiend?

The organization of the association has been a severe blow to the small-fry bottlers, who now have to pay for their bottles of steal them. Where formerly brewers paid junk men 20 cents a dozen for their bottles, they now pay but 10 cents, and they only do that to let them know that they are still on earth and to encourage a little honesty among them. Bottles without names or trade marks blown upon them are paid for at the rate of 20 or 25 cents. brewers doing business here are represented in the association. An admission fee of \$5 is charged the brewer, and afterward annual dues at the rate of \$6 for each delivery

wagon in use by him. An Exacting Role. Brooklyn Life. His friend-"What part did you find most

Footlights-"Trying to live up to the salary I told my friends I was drawing." An Unexpected Encore.

difficult when you were on the stage?"



the Text More Intelligible.

CHRONOLOGICAL DETAILS OVERLOOKED.

Belles During War Times Costumed After Recent Styles.

Written for The Evening Star.



LLUSTRATED PUBlications are a remarkable feature of the literature of our times," remarks that condenser of knowledge, the cyclopedia, and then goes on to observe: The employ-

carried to an extent previously unknown." It has for a fact. It has been carried to that extent in illustrating current literature that the reader gets bewildered at the breach of the unities in grafting fin de siecle ideas on ancient history, while he dips into the data that interests him, trusting to his own imagination to draw pictures of the scenes so glowingly depicted in type rather than contemplate the glaring anachronisms limned by artists inexcusably ignorant or atrociously negligent of chronological detail. The solecisms in one article of a current

holiday magazine are equal to if not exceeding some of those committed by Albert Durer, who brought the subjects in his pictures up to date, with all modern improvements. Very curiously, the magazine in which the referred to anachronisms appear had in a spring number a long article on art, in which the following passage occurs: "The exponents of the modern tendency instead of molding all their observations of real things to some preconceived model of what a picture or a sculpture should be hold themselves more in readiness to respond sensitively to any phase of nature, them as curious, beautiful, interesting or inspiring, and to reproduce it in such manner as will give the most of life and truth vividly, .dexterously and harmoniously." A Case in Point.

Not quite 100 pages over in the same number a poem by a popular writer is "illustrated." A man who has been teasingly trifled with by the girl he loves starts to leave the mansion, and the text says: "But she stepped before me shyly in the

gloomy vestibule, Whispering as she kissed me slyly, 'Oh, you dear old April fool.'"



The Staircase of the Tuckahoe. and his top coat collar turned up about his ears, while brings out the filmy texture of her dress, stands with hand on his arm. How he happened to be in that trim at an evening re-ception-for the text sends him rushing from her presence "to the mansion's glided door"-or in what school of propriety his de-butante sweetheart learned to give her kisses to be seen of the world th ntelligent exposition of the text does not

Chronological Negligence.

In the current number of this magazine the defect is simply chronological negligence. There is a picture with the bit of text, "Lovemaking went on." The scene is supposed to be laid some where in "Ol' possession of saloon keepers, housekeepers Ferginy endurin' de wah," when young mars' went courting just as he has since angels made war in heaven. The picture is pretty and artistic; there is color and textare, plenty of fine perspective and a lot of other things that artists know all about and a great many other people think they do.
Abstractly the artist's method of handling Abstractly the artist's method of handling his subject is all right; concretely the poetic effect and impressiveness of illustration has been lost sight of and chronology has got a very black eye. Young mars' is picturesque, but hardly correct. His hair is too short for the design from an imported costant train. but hardly correct. His hair is too short for the fashion of that day. His jacket has not enough buttons on it for an officer. That he is an officer is shown by his sword, but is not shown by the insignia on the collar, as it should be. The fact that he carries his sword when calling upon a lady is a breach that only a supercilious military coxcomb guilty of. If on duty and just dis-



ence in the background, he should have on

big gauntlet gloves, and in any event he would hardly unbuckle the saber and hold it in his hand while making love to a pretty girl, because a sword is an unwieldy ute he dismounts and flings it aside, except pictures and on the stage. Out of Joint With the Times.

The girl is more out of joint with the period than her lover. Her hat belongs to the vintage of 1876, a modified Gainsbor ough, which is just now quite swell again. Her dress, excepting the sleeves, and that may be because there was not enough material to make new ones, is a modification

voluminous as her six starched white skirts and displayed trim ankles in white hose and small feet demurely gaitered in prunella with small black patent-leather tips. Her position as she sits beside young mars' is not as picturesque, but it is infinitely truer to life.

The Train is All Wrong. In another place Miss Sweetheart-pre-

sumably-is coming up a stairway and stands on the first landing with the tail of her esthetic, half-Josephine, half-restoration and wholly present day style of tea gown trailing down behind and lost in the dim vista. As there is no reference whatever to this stairway in the article which this picture is supposed to render "more intelligible," it must be thrown in for the purpose of "making the book more attractive," as the cyclopedia says, and the young lady, who is pretty and spirituelle, might pass for a real tin de siecle product exyoung lady, who is pretty and spirituelle, might pass for a real fin de siecle product except for the figure of the male man who glares at her through the archway in the distance. That man belongs distinctly to the past, his long hair, the cut of his clothes, the style of his hat, all proclaim it in stentorian tones. So the reader must perforce believe that the lady ranges alongside of him as to time. It is perfectly useless to pretend that the lady in her beleagured castle was unacquainted with the styles of the tle was unacquainted with the styles of the day, or that with her woman's eye she saw thirty years into the future, and so seeing, fashioned her gowns accordingly. Hoops had been growing in rotundity since the Empress Eugenie introduced the fashion in 1858, and fashions did not change then as observe: The employment of illustrations or pictorial sketches to render text more intelligible and books more attractive has of late years been previously unknown."

ISSS, and fashions did not change then as they do now. A dress that was made in 1860 did very good service in '65, and was not in the least antiquated. Miss Sweetheart probably had wrappers that were made for her before the war, and if so, they were as wide-spread as the doors would admit, and sometimes wider. Some very graphic pictures in a magazine of January, 1864, dealt with the problem of the less containing the greater, when a woman in full taining the greater, when a woman in full taining the greater, when a woman in rull evening "togs" tried to enter her carriage to go to the President's reception. They were pictures which really "rendered the text more intelligible." But to return to Miss Sweetheart's "morning gown." The one illustrated is an imported affair from the house of A. T. Stewart in New York, and shows in modification the correct things in that sort of apparel in 1863. Earlier than that they were even more grotesque, and for that years following they were no better five years following they were no better. Trains were not worn at all, and had not been for years. In this robe, which is sup-posed to be of "blue merino with pattern in gay colors graduating from neck to hem," Miss Sweetheart would not be so ethereal in appearance, but she was just as sweet, and young mars' could love her just as hard.



It is in her ball dress, however, that Miss Sweetheart comes out strong. The text says, "ball dresses were fashioned from old lace curtains," and the text is true to life. Half the economy practiced by the heroic women of the south at that time will never be known. They sacrificed everything that would sell, or rip, or make over for the use of the "boys in gray," yet they managed omehow to clothe themselves becomingly, even picturesquely—for the styles of that day. Miss Sweetheart's ball dress, however, instead of looking like a piece of old lace curtain after treatment by the modern ilof satin duchesse or bengaline and turned out by Worth ready for the coming Patriball. The train lies in shining folds upon the floor, while she views with pleased eyes, in a modern hand glass, her modern and coil of hair, and her V-shape bertha of crepe lisse, with not a hint of old lace curtains, lamp shade lace, or any othr kind of lace in her whole get up.

Different Style of Doing the Hair. Miss Sweetheart's hair from back in the fifties, to late in the sixtles, was usually a sight to behold. It was patted over "rats" and "mice" and "wheel" rolls, covered with wreaths of impossible flowers, tied with awful bows of ribbon, kept in place by abominations called head dresses, or tucked in nets and had long, straggling bunches of curls at the rape of the neck. The V-shaped or square neck was not yet introduced.



Weary Stragglers to Get a Meal.

Round neck was the style and in that form tume at Stewart's, in 1862, has in its suggestions enough for a scrap bag dress, and Miss Sweetheart's might have been fash-ioned after it from odd bits that had been left over, for it is composed of silk, lace, ribbon, embroidery and fringe.

After the War.

When the war was over, Miss Sweetheart appeared again dispensing bread and milk and sweet smiles to the war-worn heroes on their way home, but she didn't appear in that puffed and ruffled rig then any more than when young Mars courted her with sword in hand. A simple morning dress with three ruffles, all made of sprigged lawn or muslin, flowing sleeves, filmy undersleeves, neat linen collar and bow and sash tied in front, is about the thing, which Stewart displayed in 1865, and the small maid who appeared at her side in the door-way didn't wear the pretty innocent frock of slik or challie, with neatly sashed waist, nor did it wear picturesque bangs. Not a bit of it. Its rebellious locks were brushed severely back and twisted in two braids tied in two loops with prim ribbon bows just back of the ears. It wore flowing sleeves and undersleeves like mamma, and embroidered and tucked white pantalettes, white stockings and prunella gaiters. It must be admitted that with the artistic gaiters. It picturesqueness eliminated and these stern realities introduced, the article would have realities introduced, the a pictorial point of been less attractive in a pictorial point of view, but it would have been infinitely view, but it would have been infinitely more valuable as a historical document, and have given a correct representation of the dress of the day. Summer in Winter Time.

During the summer a magazine illustrated

a love story. Three sisters were drinking tea together. Two were calling upon the third. One of the sisters wears what appears to be triple capes of heavy cloth, each edged with fur, and the collar high about and an officer never wears it except when on active duty, and he unsnaps it the mincarries a summery parasol which is airy enough to be made of crepe lisse. The other sister wears an enormous fur boa, which trails down to the floor. This would seem to indicate winter despite the parasol, but while these sisters sat there intriguing against a flirting father, that father and the object of his warmed over affe are represented as wandering under leafy bowers! It is simply a solecism, but i grates.

During the inauguration a popular illuscalled for help. A few minutes later he was in the hands of the police, and shortly after this he found a place in an insane asylum. Through Dr. Bryant and Superintendent per to the public for some time to come. The matter was kept out of the public for some time to come. The days of President Lincoln. A toman sightseer in her anxiety to carry are relic of the White House had taken at relic of the White House had taken and soft a relic of the White House had taken and soft as will probably prevent the fivate rooms of the White House help. A few minutes later he was in the hands of the police, and shortly after this he found a place in an insane asylum. The documents belong, in the hands of the police in an insane asylum. The documents belong in the hands of the police, and shortly after this he found a place in an insane asylum. They does not not be forwarded to the long to them will be forwarded to the long that the previous containing the containing to them will be forwarded to the long the containing to them will be forwarded to the long that the previous containing to them will be forwarded to the long the containing to them will be forwarded to the long that the previous containing to them will be forwarded to the long that the previous containing to them will be forwarded to the long that the previous containing to them will be forwarded to the long the containing to them will be forwarded to the long the containing to them will be forwarded to the long the containing to them wi

turndown linen collars, undersleeves as stairway to ascend or descend, and that picture was thrown in simply to make the article "attractive." It is also deceptive at to facts.

Another Case.

Another summer number printed a story in which was a picture of a girl. The text said that the girl, who was of the Puritan type, stood on the terrace with snow drifts piled about her, her fair hair blown streaming in the wind, with no shawl on, and the bare branches of a tree slapped her face as she called. All this in December. The picture has a girl in a picturesque elbow-sleeved and necked dress, her shawl streaming out on the wind, her hair in a French twist with bangs, standing ankle deep in meadow grass and not a tree in the landscape. Nothing to suggest that there ever was a tree, or that it ever got cold enough to snow. Another picture in the same article shows two women with fin de siecle coffures and bangs. A giaring anachronism. Bangs were not worn in 1704, more especially by the

These are but a few examples of the manner in which artists slur their own profes-sion. If a newspaper illustrator were to make a break such as the "war" artisf has been guilty of, the whole tribe of etchers, painters and aquarellists would guy him unmercifully, but if the decadence of magazine illustration goes on and the historical is forced to yield to the artistic (?) the time is coming when newspaper illustrations will be the only ones that can be depended upon fifty years hence for actual representation of the form and styles of the period.

ISABEL WORRELL BALL.

DANGERS OF FOOT BALL.

Walter Camp Suggests a Meeting of

Conchers to Consider the Problem. The unusual number of serious accidents

on the foot ball field this fall has called the attention of pigskin enthusiasts to the increasing roughness of the game, and steps will doubtless be taken at an early day by coachers and other foot ball experts to remedy the growing evil.

Walter Camp, who is regarded as an authority on foot ball, has made the first move in the matter. In an article in the New York Herald, Sunday, he attributes the increasing number of accidents to the mass plays which characterize the games this year, and says that that particular style of play is too hard upon the men, and renders the game more dangerous that leads

all interested to think most seriously of what is to be done to remedy the evil before another season. "The public, the press and the players." he continues, "are all thoroughly in love with foot ball, provided it is kept as free from dangerous accidents as it has been for the last few years previous to 1893. Those enthusiasts who feel that there is a conspiracy against the sport are blinded by their intense love of the game, so that they cannot and will not see any fault in it. But if every one will carefully study

the play that we shall see in both these final matches, he will be very apt to conclude, unless all signs fall, that the overdevelopment of mass plays bids fair to n ake the sport too hard upon the line men particularly the tackles and ends. "When a half dozen good, solid fellows get in motion and concentrate their force and weight, running at full speed, against one, two or three men, who are able to get under but partial headway, and who are obliged also to look for the man with the ball coming behind this mass, the shock is pretty severe, and repeatedly practiced will use up even the stoutest and plucklest. There are many who can stand it through a stand between the stoutest and plucklest. a game, barring some unusual chance blow, but the tendency to such plays means that they must be practiced for weeks, and that the team must meet as well as make them, so that it resolves itself into a question of meeting such an impact day after day for months before the final contest. No won-

der, then, that the men get sore and ten-der; that occasionally a wail of despair goes up from the college that the best men are laid up and there are no good men to take their places. There are two, and very liketheir places. There are two, and very likely, more, ways of legislating that might efect a cure.
"In the first place, this mass playing is terference principle. The Rugby Union rules do not admit of anything of the kind, because the interferers are and have, according to that code, no right to run into, interrupt or obstruct an op-ponent until again on side—that is, until between the runner and his goal line, practically behind him. It was the Rugby Union rules that the American colleges originally adopted, and it was not for a dozen or more years, that the question of inter-ference arose. Then it came very gradually, beginning by merely sending one man ahead of the runner through the line, but not in the open field. From this grew a greater laxity about the principle of offside interference, and almost before the

players knew it the infringement of the rule was very common. It seemed to the legislators necessary to make this legal or insure its immediate prevention, and they determined upon the former. Thus interference has become the great feature of the present play. Last year this interference began to take on more and more of the nature of a running mass of men sent against a special point in the enemy's line

Remedy for the Evil. "The above brief history of the growth of interference suggests a remedy-that is, an immediate return to the old rule that no man when off side could interfere with, interrupt or obstruct his opponents. This would be a most radical change, and while it would surely kill the evil would also eliminate many of the present brilliant

features of the play. "Another remedy is that of reducing the at present too great value of possession of the ball. A side can, and often does, carry the bail from the center of the field to a touch-down without the opponents having a chance to show anything but their defensive play. Every captain fears the loss of the ball, and the games of this season have not diminshed that fear in the least, but rather increased it. For this reason punting and drop kicking, which to be a great feature of every game, have but a tenth part of the importance they deserve. A rule, therefore, which ma ball change hands more freely would undoubtedly result in a far more open style

"This could be accomplished by increase ing the distance necessary to be three downs for the continued possession of the ball, making it, say, ten yards in-stead of five. Then with this might be in-cluded another incentive to longer passes in allowing the possession of the ball it passed twenty or more yards across the field. Such passes, when forced, would be expensive in the way of losing ground, because upon such a long pass and when expected by the opponents, it would be necessary to send it pretty well back to insure its not being caught by the opposing

forwards. "There are, without question, other methods of legislating which would be effective, and a general conference of most interested in the sport would bring them out. Such men as Mr. Stewart and Mr. Deland, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Woodruff, and others who have taken an active part this season in the coaching have probably all thought much about the problem and could suggest many ways of properly restricting the mass play. A meetng of such men would be productive of a world of good results, particularly if it tool place very soon, while all the lessons of this year are fresh in their minds. Foot ball is too good a sport to be allowed to retrograde, but press and public are right in demanding that a game that draws into it the very pick of our school and college men shall not be allowed to become un-

necessarily dangerous.
"Accidents will happen. English foot ball has gone on and so has our American game, gathering strength, favor and popularity, in spite of the occasional accident But we all of us want to see these accidents reduced rather than increased, and good legislation among the foot ball enthusiasts can insure this."

